OR CALIFORNIA via PANAMA.-A first has steamer will leave New York the let 11th and 21st of nonth; except when these dates fall on SUNDAY, when by of departure will be the MONDAY following For or passage, apply at the only office, No. 177 West-ut, of Warron-st

Steamboats and Railroads.

NEW-YORK to the WHITE MOUNTAINS and LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG direct—And Pleasure Route to Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and Quebec. Apply at the N. Y.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, by steamer ELM CITY. from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3 p. m., and TRAVELEB, at 11 p. m. Fare \$1. No charge for berth.

A FTERNOON BOAT for Newburgh and interme diste Landinge—Steamer Metamora, at 4 p. m. (Sundays cepted), from Pier feet of Jay-st. For particulars see bills. FOR BRIDGEPORT-DAILY LINE-Fare 50 A centa. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. Wor. A. Vail, will have Oliverellip E. R., every day, at 12 o'clock noon, running the consection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGE FORT will leave Peck-slip every Monday. Wednesdy and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, artiving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agont. I ONG ISLAND RAILROAD. -Trains leave Ad South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 a.m. and 3:36 p. m.; North Letip, 10 a.m., 3:30 and 5:35 p. m.; Syesset, 12 m., and 4:30 p. m.; Henpetead, 10 a. m., 12 m., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 p. m.; Jamaica, 10 a. m., 12 m., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 p. m.

DAY BOAT for WEST POINT, CORNWALL NEWBURGH, MILTON, and POUGHKEEPSIE—The meamboar ALIDA will issue Jayest. Pier DAILY, at 8:30 and touching at 36th-st. Pier); returning to the city at 6:30 p. m. resempers for Albany. Troy, Saratoga, or any point west, on make sure connections at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred

DAY BOAT for ALBANY and INTERMEDI-ATE LANDINGS—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at 7 a. m., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West.

FOR BRIDGEPORT-DAILY LINE.-The Steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Feck Slip every day (Sunday's excepted) at 1 p.m., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housstonic, Naugatuck and New Haven Railroads. Pure 50c. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER, & Co., 113 South at. FOR NEWARK and BERGEN POINT .- The new steamer THOMAS P. WAY leaves Pier 20 N. R., foot of Dey st., at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) a m. and \(\frac{1}{2}\) p. m.. daily. including Sundays. BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Preight and Ticket Office No. 23 Broadway, stner Barclay st. New-York. C. W. PERVEIL, Agent.

RAILROAD to LONG BRANCH, N. J.-RAR-TAN and DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, stopping at Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, &c.—The steamboats TAM INE ND and ALICE PRICE will leave foot of Robinson-st. (north side wharf) at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., with an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY, at 5 p.m. Connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for Long Branch and other statements of the Connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for Long Branch and other statements. Returning, cars will leave Long Branch at 6; a.m., 8; a.m., and 6; p.m. Excursion parties dealt with on liberal terms NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD .-

A Summer arrangement for pleasure travel; trains leave some test Station as follows:

18:15 a. m.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharoe Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Leke Mahopae. Connecting at Albany with N Y.C. R. H. for Sharon Springs, Riagara Falls, and all places West. Also with trains for Saratoga and all points North. 8:15 a. m.—For Croton Falls connecting at Golden's Bridge with Stages for Lake Waccabuc and at Croton Falls, with Stages for Lake Maccabuc, and at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Maccabuc, and at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Maccabuc, and at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Maccabuc, and at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Maccabuc, and at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Maccabuc, and at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopae.

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.-Camandaigus, and principal Stations.

MAIL at 8:15 a. m., for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations,
This Train remains over uight at Eintra.

WAY at 8:46 p. m., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermedi ste Stations.

NORIT EXPRESS, desig, at 5 p. m. for Dunkirk, Suffiaio, Singulations and principal Stations. The train of Saturday stops at all small train stations, and rems only to Einstra.

CHAS MINOT. General Supt.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE, via NEW-TOR BUSION and PROVIDENCE, VENEW TPORT and FALL RIVER—The splendid and speciol steamer METROPOLIS. Capt Brown, leaves New-York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m., and the EMPIRE STATE, Capt Brayton, on MONDAY WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m., from Fig. 48. 48.

Hereafter ne rooms will be regarded as secured to any applicant until the same shall have been paid for.

Freight to Boston is forwarded through wit great dispatch by Express Freight Train.

www. BORDEN, agent. Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

1860 CENTRAL BAILBOAD 1860

GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK BOUTE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE.
The capacity of the Road is now equal to any in the actualry.
THE GREAT SHORT LINE TO THE WEST.
Office No. 1 Astor House, decree of Vessy-st.
Facilities for the transportation of Pessengers to and from Chemansti, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Faul. Noshville, Memphis, New-Piesans, and all other towns in the West, North-west, and Southwest, are unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any route.
Through tradus for the West leave New-York (foot of Court and the Chemanster of the West (and the Chemanster). Morning Express, 7 a. m.; Evening Express, 6 y. zs.
Siesping and smeking-cars on all trains.
For always as low, and the time as quick, as by any other conte.

Fare always as low, and the time as quick, as by any other scotte.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wiscottin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DI-BLOT, or to any port on the navigable rivers of the West, by steamers from Pittsburgh.

The rates of Freight to and from any point of the West, by steamers from Pittsburgh.

The rates of Freight to and from any point of the West by the Fennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers intrust has the tentasportation of their Freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

This Company also maintains an Emigrant Accommodation Line, by which parties emigrating westward enjoy a chees and comfortable mode of conveyance at ene-half the first class rates of fare. J. L. Filliott, P. Sasenger Agent, No. 1 Astor House LEECH & Co., Freight Agents,

No. 1 Astor House, and No. 1 Sonth-William-st.

McDOALD & BISCHOFF, Emigrant Agents,

No. 8 Esteary-place.

ENOCH LEWIS, General Sup't Altoms, Fe.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD,
FARE TO ALBANY \$2.
On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1860, Trains will leave 28thst. Station, New York, as follows:
For Williamsbridge and all way Stations, 7:40, 11 a. m. and
8:30 p. m. For White Plains and all way Stations, 2:30, 4 and 5
p. m. For White Plains and all way Stations, 2:30, 4 and 5
p. m. For White Plains and all way Stations, 6:15; from Whitest. Depot. For Croton Falls, from 26th-st. Depot, 8:15 a. m.,
stopping at Williamsbridge and Stations above. For Dover
Plains, from 26th st. Depot, 4:30 p. m., stopping at White Plains,
and Stations above; (this train runs to Milection every Saturday
everling.) For Albany, from 26th-st. Depot, 10:15 a. m. express
wait train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and
Stations North.
Returning—Will leave Williamsbridge, stopping at all way
Stations of 30, 9 a. m., and 1 p. m. White Plains, stopping at all
Stations north of Fordham, 6 a. m.; this train leaves
Millerton every Monday morting, at 5:25; Croton Falls, 5 p. m.,
stopping at all Stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 a. m., stopping at all Stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 a. m., stopping at all Stations north of White Plains.

HUDSON RIVER BAILBOAD for ALBANY HUDSON RIVER BAILROAD for ALBAN's and TROY, connecting with trains NORTH and WEST. From Mondey, April 26, 1986. Trains will leave Chambers-it Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.; Albany Mail. 6 a. m.; Sleeping-Gar Train, 9:20 p. m. 5 p. m.; Albany Mail. 6 a. m.; Sleeping-Gar Train, 9:20 p. m.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 p. m.; for Prayrytown, 2:35 and 10:45 p. m.; for Peakaill, 3:20 p. m.; for Tarrytown, 2:35 and 10:45 p. m.; for Peakaill, 3:20 p. m.; for Tarrytown, 2:35 and 10:45 p. m.; for Peakaill, 3:20 p. m.; for Het-it, Suffaio and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:26 a. m. Emigrant, 6:15 p. m. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal Emigrant, 6:15 p. m. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal Christopher and 3ist etc. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included), and 5:45, and 10:10 a. m. and 2:45, and 6:05 (Sundays included) and 8:38 p. m., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. V. SMITM. Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD — For PHILADELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY
CHY.—Mail and Express Lines leave New-York at 7, 9, and 11
a. m., and 4 and 5 p. m.: fare 52. Through tickets sold for Clasimuti and the West, and for Washington, New-Orleans, and
the South, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7
a. m. and 5 p. m. trains.

No baggage will be received for any trains unless delivered and
shecked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY-From foot of Courtlandt at -Connecting at Hampton Junetion with Delaware, Lackswanns and Western Rairced, and at Easten with Lehigh Velley Rairced and its connections.

Bummer ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 23, 1696.—

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May S., Roc. Leave New-York as follows:

HARRISBURG EXPRESS—At 6 s. m. for Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, &c.

Mail Traiss—At 8 s. m. for Easton, Water Gap, Sorenton,

Great Bend, Pittston, Wilkeeberre, &c.

JR. TRAOGEN TRAIS—For Easton, Mauch Chunk, Reading,

Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

4 P. M. TRAOGEN TRAIS—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch

Shonk, &c.

Manual Marrisburg, &c.

Marrisburg, &c.

Manual Marrisburg, &c.

Manual Marrisburg, &c.

Manual Marrisburg, &c.

Marrisburg,

6 P. M. THROUGH TRAIN—For Easton, American, 6 P. M. WAT TRAIN—For Bomerville and intermediate stotions.

Expanse Train for Mew-York strives at Herrisburg at 12:40, noon, in time to connect with trains on Pennsylvania Central R. R., east and west, Northern Central, north and south, and with Comberland Valley R.R.

Leave New-York FROF Piers No. 2 N. R. at 7:20 and 11:20 a. m. and 8:20 p. m. for Easton and Intermediate stations, and at 5:20 p. m. for Somerville and intermediate stations.

JOHN O. STERNS Superintendent.

Medical.

BLOOD FOOD: BLOOD FOOD: BLOOD To all suffering from Consumption, incipient or confirmed, or from debility of any kind, or from mental or nervous prostration brought on by any cause, or from serefulous complaints, or from diseases of the kidneys, and to ladies suffering any of the many distressing complaints to which their sex are liable, and which expender consumption. Blood Food is offered as a certain and replants remedy. Differing in every purificular from the patent medicines of the day, it is a chemical combination of iron, sulphur and phosphorus, of very great worth, and many hundreds bear glad and grateful testimony to the benefits it has conferred on them.

CHURCH & DUPONT, Sole Proprietors.

No. 428 Broadway.

EVERY Woman who suffers from Irregularities RECTOR, which is without exception
THE BEST MEDICINE BEFORE THE PUBLIC THE BEST MEDICINE BEFORE THE PUBLIC for all diseases arising from Irregularities. Chronic or Newcoss for the Kidneys, Pains in the Heart, Vertigo or Dizzhess, Pains in the Kidneys, Pains in the small of the Back, Pains under the Shoulders Lowness of Spiris, Languer and Nervouseas generally, Difficult or Suppressed Menatrostion, &c.

Price at retail \$1 \text{ or per bottle} or \$\text{ of four bottles}.

For sale by Mesars, Barnes & Park, and \$\text{ f. O. Wells & Co.}

New York; at retail by druggists generally.

General Agent for the United States and Canada,
No. 177 William st., \$\text{ N. Y.}

THE BEST REMEDY for Dyspepsia, Indiges-tion, and all Disorders of the Stomach.—M. DAMES' ANTI-DYSPEPTIC or DIGESTIVE BITTERS. Cash Drug House, No. 162 Breadway; Mrs. TAYLOR, No. 55 East 5th-st., New York; F. S. PHINNEY, No. 267 Main-st., Foughkeepsie.

A For the retention and radiosic ore of HERNIA or RUP-TURE, &c.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUP-PORTER, A GREAT IMPROVEMENT: CLEAN, LIGHT, and FERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD—FEMALE SUPPORT-ERS on the same principle. Applied only at No. 28 Bond et., N. Y. Descriptive pamphlets grads. LADIES DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

A and CUTANEOUS DISEASES—CARROLL'S MEDI-CATED, SULPHUR and IODINE VAPOR BATHS, No. 35 Bleecker st., between Broadway and Bowery, established 1824, celebrated for their health recovaring properties, for beautifying and softening the skin, and for being most skilfully administered. THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for GOUT THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—All sufferors from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to see BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, they can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy aver offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years for the above complaints. Price, 85 and 75 sens per box. Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their speet. MILTON HARSANT, No. 35 Broadway, and by T. CHAMBERS, No. 577 Hudsen-st., Mrs. HAVES, No. 17 Fulton-st., Broaklyn, and by all Druggists Her Majesty's Commissioners have sutherized the nime and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Legal Notices.

BY order of the Hon. DWIGHT H. CLARKE, County Judge of Chenange County, notice is hereby published of an order requiring all the creditors of ALFRED H. RACE of Greene, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said County Judge, at his effice in the Town of Oxford, in the County of Chenango aforesaid, on the first day of September, 1869, at 10 o'clock in the foremon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debta, according to the provisions of the statute "concerning eviluntary sasignments in ade pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors.—Dated May 29, 1860.

S. BRUNDY, Attorney for Petitioner, je2 lawliwS

Oxford, Chenango Co.

CUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.— CHARLES R. KELLOGG against CHARLES D. KELLOGG, WILLIAM L. COAN, and JOSEPH HENDERSON, partners under the firm of C. D. KELLOGG & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this section, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at the coffice, No. 39 Pine street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take indigment against you for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars with interest from the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, beside the costs of this action—Dated July 18, 1960.

CHAS. N. EMERSON, Plaintiff's Atttomey,
No. 33 Pine street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of July, 1860.

the 20th day of July, 1869.
CHARLES N. EMERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
OHARLES N. O. 33 Pine street, New-York City

CHARLES N. EMERGON, FIRMED

YOR JUPKEME COURT—City and County of New-York—JOHN M. PINKEY against JOHN B. MEE.
Robert Pettigrew, Salem Town Russell, and Adeline his wire.
Carlos S. Sherman, George B. Holly, Benjamin T. Adams, Robt.
Cark, and Thomas E. Lowe—Summens for relief.—To abovenamed Defendants: You are hereby sum moned and requires to
answer the complaint in this a titon, which was niled in the office
of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office
in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 1sth day of
July, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 17. Nassau-st., in
said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons
on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to
answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plainting
in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded
in the complaint.—Dated July 19, 1860.

TAGGARD & PINKNEY,
Agil law6w8

New-Dork Daily Tribune

From The Independent.
KING VICTOR EMANUEL ENTERING FLO-RENCE, APRIL, 1860.

KING of us all, we cried to the thee, cried to thee, Trampled to earth by the beasts impure, Dragged by the chariots which shame as they roll. The dust of our torment far and wide to thee

Went up, dark'ning thy royal soul. Was it not so, Cavour? That the King was sad for the people in thrall, This King of us all !

King, we cried to thee!—Strong in replying, Thy word and sword sprang rapid and sure, Cleaving our way to a nation's place, O first soldier of Italy, crying Now grateful, exultant, we look in thy face.

Is it not so, Cayour ! That Freedom's first soldier, the freed should call First King of them all?

This is our beautiful Italy's birthday: Generous souls, whether many or fewer, Bring her the gift, and wish her the good; And Heaven presents on this sunny earth-day The noble King to the land renewed.

Is it not so, Cavour!
Roar, cannon-mouths!—proclaim, install
The King of us all!

Grave he rides through the Florence gateway. Clenching his face into calm, to immure His struggling heart till it half disappears. If he relaxed for a moment, straightway

He would break out into passionate tears-(Is it not so, Cavour!)
While rings the cry without interval. Live, King of us all !"

Cry, free peoples !- honor the nation By crowning the true man—and none is truer! Pisa is here, and Livorno is here, And thousands of faces in wild exultation, Burn over the windows to feel him near-

(Is it not so, Cavour?)
Burn over from terrace, roof, window, and wall,
On this King of us all. VI.

Grave! A good man 's ever the graver For bearing a nation's trust secure: And he, he thinks of the Heart, beside, Which broke for Italy, failing to save her, And pining away by Oporto's tide. Is it not so, Cavour? That he thinks of his vow on that royal pall,

This King of us all ?

VII. Flowers, flowers, from the flowery city! Such innocent thanks for a deed so pure. As, melting away for joy into flowers, And evermore reign in this Florence of ours,

Is it not so, Cavour? He'll stand where the reptiles were used to crawl, This King of us all.

Grave, as the manner of noble men is—
The deed unfinished will weigh on the doer: And, baring his head to those crape-vailed flags, He bows to the grief of the South and Venice. -Let's riddle the last of the yellow to rags,

And swear by Cavour That the King shall reign where oppressors fall, True King of us all! ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. GUROWSKI ON SLAVERY. SLAVERY IN HISTORY. By ADAM GUROWSKI. 12mo. pp. 260. A. B. Burdick.

The testimony of history in regard to the social and political consequences of slavery is set forth in this volume with no less vigor of expression than wealth and appropriateness of illustration. With characteristic earnestness of conviction, the author engages in the development of a system, which, in his view, is at once an evidence of radical social disease, and the parent of a numerous progeny of evils, for which no degree of material prosperity can afford any adequate com-

examining the dim monuments of Egyptian life, we find a highly developed society and nation, with a political existence of many centuries, but without domestic slavery as an integral institution. In the remains of the highest civilization of Egypt, which serve as records of the condition of the people, no traces have been found in the regular national and domestic economy, of agricultural or industrial labor which could have been performed by slaves. The whole population was divided into castes, comprising the princes, the priests, the soldiers,

Going back to the earliest dawn of history, and

the merchants and artificers, the farmers and shepherds, each with numerous subdivisions, but with the same civil rights, and equal in the sanctuary of the gods and before the power of the law. The bulk of the natives of the soil consisted of peasants, agriculturists, and yeomen, who either owned their homestead, or rented it from a higher caste, cultivating the fields with their own hands, or by hired laborers; but chattel or domestic slaves were unknown The s'avery which existed in Egypt was not an intrinsic element of society, but an abnormal excrescence, -not the product of the national activity, but an atonement for social and personal crime. Egyptian slaves consisted of prisoners of war, in early times, of strangers who were thrown by accident on the shores of the country, with no legal claim to hospitality, and of children who were paid as tribute by conquered countries. They were all the property of the Pharaohs, who employed them in various ways, distributed them to their officials, sold them to their subjects of different castes, or to domestic and foreign traffickers. Egyptians condemned for criminal offenses became slaves, and were sentenced to public hard labor; but contrary to the general custom of ant quity, debtors were not reduced to personal slavery. Slaves of every kind might be manumitted, and in that case, shared in all the civil rights of the Egyptians. Children born of Egyptians and their slave women were free, and shared the inheritance with the legitimate offspring of the same father. Slaves worked in the mines and were employed in every kind of hard labor, but chiefly on the public works and monuments that distinguished the cities of the Nile. All the servants about the palace, sanctuary, and villa were slaves. In ancient Egypt, slavery was, in the strictest sense, limited to the household. It was not until the last stages of Egyptian history that political slavery, or what is called oriental despotism, became tused with domestic slavery. From a survey of the whole course of her history, the author concludes that the long and brilliant civilization of Egypt is due to the fact that domestic slavery, for a very protracted period, was not the basis of her domestic and national economy, and was not intertwined with her social, political, and intellectual life. In striking contrast with the peaceful civilization

of Egypt, we find, at an early period, the institutions of slavery and the slave-trade among the Phoeoicians, and their land the scene of bloody struggles, as the consequence of an inevitable historical law. The commercial spirit for which this people was renowned, gave rise among them to the traffic in slaves, of which, it is highly probable, they were the originators. After Phonicia had become the general center of commerce, foreign slaves constituted a large majority of the population of her cities, especially of Byblos, Tyre, and Sidon, and in this way slavery gradually erept from the market and the household into agriculture and general industry. The great accumulation of slaves produced frequent and terrible revolts throughout the whole period of her history. The fragments which remain of her annals abound with accounts of these fearful tragedies. At length, the slave-holding rulers were forced to sustain a hired soldiery as a defense against the enemy within their own doors, intrusting the security of their homes to a motley crowd of foreign mercenaries. The hireling soldiery at times united with the revolted slaves, and thus rendered the country powerless against external conquest. It was compelled successively to pay tribute to Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Persia, and Macedon, till finally it was swallowed up in the resistless progress of Alexander the Great. An analogy may here be found, according to the author, to the proposal of certain slaveholders in the United States, who would invoke the aid of France in their schemes of secession, and allow their cities and States to be occupied by French garrisons. Should France listen to such proposals, she would naturally send troops fitted to bear the tropical heats of the slave coast-the malarious regions of Louisiana and South Carolina. Such are the Zouaves and Turcos, the Zouaves hostile to every form of slavery, the Turcos negroes themselves. Every French soldier, even if neither Zouave nor Turco, would probably at once take sides with the slave. Where then would be the defenders and the security of the owner? The prejudice of race, so prevalent in America, is not a European characteristic; it did not exist in antiquity; it does not prevail in Eu-

rope now. Passing over several important ancient nations, of whose relations to slavery the volume presents a profound analysis, we come down to more recent times, and will rapidly glance at the social condition of Greece, and especially of Athens. With the growth of commerce, Athens became the seat and tocus of domestic slavery, and in the course of centuries almost ali trades, as well as mining and agriculture were carried on by slaves. The State used them in public works, sometimes to row the ships. The greatest number were employed to work the mills and mines of Attica. About the time of the Persian wars the slaves nowhere outnumbered the freemen. Before the invasion of Xerxes, the free population of Attica was probably above 120,000, while the slave population is estimated at the utmost as 60,000.

After the Persian war, Athens became the wealthiest of commercial cities, and the Athenians a conquering nation, and by each of these circumstances the number of slaves was increased. At the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, the free population of Attica slightly exceeded one hundred thousand persons, while the slave population of Athens alone amounted to nearly two hundred thousand. The Peloponnesian war, which was waged with all the violence of a family fend, spread desolation, impoverishment, carnage, and slavery, over Greece. Captives made by each of the contending parties were sold by tens of thousands into slavery, consisting chiefly of the small freeholders, operatives, artisans, and indeed free workmen of every description. In this manner, slavery became more and more an integral element of the social policy of the Greeks, until at the epoch between Pericles and the beginning of the Macedonian wars, the number of slaves in Athens and Attica was nearly doubled, but without anything like a proportional increase in the free population. At the epoch of the Macedonian conquest, the proportion of slaves to freemen had become as about seven to three, and accordingly, Philip, Alexander, and Antipater, had a comparatively easy task in the destruction of Grecian liberty.

In the slave marts of Athens and Coricth, the sale of slaves was conducted very much in the same way as it now is in Richmond and New-Orleans. The proceedings of the auctioneers and traders exhibited the same features as at the present day. The eulogies of the capacities of ablebodied men, the piquant descriptions of the attractions of the women, the tricks to conceal bodily defects, were but classical anticipations of the elo-slave-drivers, and slave traders. Rome was pro-

quence of the modern slave market. When, at leigth, laborers of every kind had thus become enslaved, all the freemen, both rich and poor, were speedily swallowed up in an abyss of degradation. The family was disorganized; industry was in shackles; the republics perished. This was completely accomplished, when, under the exuberant development of domestic slavery, Greece passed from the rule of Macedon to that of Rome. A small body of free citizens now ruled immense masses of slaves. During the time of Cicero, almost the whole of Attica formed the estate of a single slaveholder, who also owned other estates in different parts of Greece. The normal economy of society was thus destroyed, and the depopulation of Greece went on with rapid strides. Domestic slavery enervated the nation, made it an easy prey to foreign conquest, and converted the once great and brilliant Grecian world into a corrupt and loathsome mass.

During the first three or four centuries of the Roman Republic, the number of slaves was comparatively limited. At the census made in the year of Rome 280, the free population amounted to more than four hundred and ten thousand persons, while there were but seventeen thousand slaves. The slaves at that time, as a rule, were kindly treated; there were originally few, if any, women among them; they were regarded less as chattels than as members of the family; they took their meals with their masters, and participated in the sacrifices and worship of the gods. Labor was not only a high distinction, but was even deemed to possess a certain sacred character; a d slavery was almost an accidental element in domestic affairs. But as Rome became more and more a commercial emporium, slaves were imported as merchandise, while their number was constantly increased by the captives taken in war. Thus twenty thousand Carthaginian prisoners of Regulus were sold into slavery. Still the number of slaves was comparatively small even at the epoch of the second Punic war; for after the battle of Cannæ, when the Roman Senate ordered the slaves to be armed, only eight thousand were in scribed on the muster list; while there were no fewer than 770,000 Romans, with their Italian allies, fit for military duty.

With the victories of Hannibal, thousands of Roman citizens were sold into slavery; but the final conquest of Carthage and of Sicily brought a host of slaves into Rome from Africa, from Sicily, and from Spain. From that time, habits of luxury were combined with contempt for labor; and a new demand arose for slaves to minister to the wants of the effeminate Romans.

At length Rome became a mart for slaves, not inferior to Carthage, Corinth, Athens, or Syracuse. The slav - market was superintended by the ædiles. The vender was obliged to hang a scroll around the neck of the slave, containing a description of his character and a warranty of his good health. With the growth of slavery, agriculture fell into a degraded state. The yeomanry had been deprived of their little homesteads by war. The arable lands were turned into sheep pastures, with slaves as shepherds. In the course of the sixth century from the founding of the city, the antagonism between the free rural laborer and the slave reached a great hight. The struggle for life and death between the large slaveholders and the free-labor veomanry became more and more active. The influence of Carthage appeared in the rural economy of the Romans, and they began to model their agriculture on the Carthaginian slave husbandry. The country was rapidly filled with slaves, who were treated with reckless cruelty; the small homesteads were constantly absorbed in the estates of the wealthy slaveholders; and the patricians became almost the sole proprietors of the soil. The current of slavery thus flowed on, enlarging its channel as it advanced, until it brought Rome into the condition to which it had reduced Greece and the Oriental world centuries before. The Italy of Varro and of Cicero resembled the Greece of Polybius, Carthage on the eve of its fall, or Asia as found by Alexander.

During the predominance of slavery and the deav of the Roman republic, the slaves with a cruelty which history blushes to record, and which even now cannot be called to mind without a thrill of horror. By day they worked in chaingangs in the fields; at night they were crowded together in prisons; a Greek letter was branded with a hot iron into their cheeks; although even then, care was taken to feed them well, like other valuable domestic animals. After the time of Cato, the breeding of slaves became more general. One woman would frequently nurse several babes, while their mothers were otherwise employed. Slaves were used for all purposes in the household of the wealthy Roman. They performed the highest as well as the basest labors; they were even physicians, architects, readers, and amanuenses.

Under the reign of the Cæsars, slavery began to be reduced to legal forms and an organized system. Augustus modified to some extent the harsh treatment of the slaves. He abolished the custom of branding their cheeks with a hot iron, and ordered instead that they should wear metallic collars. It was also provided that a woman who had given birth to three children should be free from hard labor for the rest of her life; if she had four, she became wholly free. The slave traffic was the most lucrative branch of commerce during the whole period of the Roman empire. The slaveholders rapidly became more degraded even than their chattels. The number of slaves owned by the wealthy was in proportion to their degradation. It is stated on the authority of Athenaus and Seneca that some rich men had from ten to twenty thousand slaves. Cæcilius Isidorus lost a great part of his fortune in the civil wars, and yet left by will above 4,000 chattels; Elius Proclus had 2,000 slaves able to bear arms on his estates in Liguria; Scaures, a wealthy senator, owned more than 4,000 chattels, exclusive of shepherds and tillers; under Nero, half of Africa was owned by six slaveholders; Nero slaughtered them and inher-

The seeds of ruin were thus planted in the bosom of the Roman State. Rapacious taxation, the fruit of the imperial despotism which was originated by the slaveholders, forced into the clutches of the capitalist the small remains of free soil and independent labor. The cities also became more and more impoverished. One after another they lost their domains and their treasure, and were thus without means to sustain their internal administration. At length, the whole property in the Roman world, the country, the city, the lands, houses, and slaves, were concentrated in the hands of a few magnates, who owned an enormous number of colonists, bondmen, serfs, and chattels. Domestic slavery thus took possession of Rome, and became the master of that proud nation. The place of the generous and patriotic citizen was usurped by a promiscuous throng of slave-owners,

tected by foreigners and barbarians. The slaveholders could not defend the empire; the degraded free population of the poorer classes and the millions of seris and slaves, were without a spark of love for their country; they had no interest in maintaining the existing order of society, and were ready; at any moment, to join the invaders. Thus, when Alaric appeared before Rome, more than forty thousand slaves gathered beneath his banners.

The progress of slavery is further traced in this volume, through the most important mediæval nations, affording new and impressive illustrations of the universal law of history. In discussing the subject, however, the author by no means adopts an abstract, scholastic method; his arguments are urged with impassioned force; he not only addresses the intellect, but constantly invokes the sense of justice; and applies the deductions of historical research to the solution of social and political problems of the present day. The analogy between slavery in the past, and slavery in the United States is earnestly insisted on, and the conclusion maintained that "slavery always corrupts the slaveholder and the whole community-be the ethnic peculiarities of the enslaved race what they may." The following paragraphs will give our readers an idea of the tone of eloquent expostulation which pervades the volume, though not of the extensive erudition, by which it is sustained:

extensive erudition, by which it is sustained:

History shows slavery to have been always most luxuriart in those nations where society was most disorganized, just as noxious animals and plants multiply in putrefaction and rottenness. Facts reveal to us how far the disorder has already penetrated Southern life; and it would progress even more rapidly were it not for the purifying and healing influences (feeble though they now be) coming from the North.

The civilized Christian world follows with ever-increasing interest the stages of the political struggle

The civilized Christian world in bloom a struggle in the American Union—sympathizing deeply with those who, though they cannot hope to effect an immediate cure, yet seek to arrest the growth of the fatal

mediate cure, yet seek to arrest the growth of the fatal disorder.

Savery is as fatal to society as are the Southern and tropical swamps to human life. And as material culture drains the marshes, clears the forests, and renders the soil productive and the air healthy: so in like manner, will moral and social culture yet make the institutions of this Republic rich and refulgent—unblighted by the presence of a slave!

The source of many, if not of all, the political and administrative disorders in these States, is to be found in the struggles occasioned by the arrogant and everlasting encreachments on liberty and on the Union, by the militant worshippers of slavery. To cure these disorders, the growth of the disease—its expansion over yet uninfected Territories—must be stopped: such must be the first step in a sanitary direction; and the paramount duty of seif-preservation now commands its adoption. This whole question of slavery too, must be forced back to where it was left by the immortal expounders of Southern instinct and intuition on slavery, those noble patriots—Henry, Laurens, Wasnington, Jefferson, Mason, Randolph, and a host of other great namer—now foresworn by their political descendants. To conceal the vulture that is devouring their vitals, the fanatical upholders of slavery pervert and degrade all that humanity, morality, civilization and history the fanatical upholders of slavery pervert and degrad-all that humanity, morality, civilization and history

all that humanity, morality, civilization and history have recognized as sacred.

The slave-orators and so-called statesmen avouch "that no one in the South believe; in popular sovereignity." This unbelief is natural enough; for popular sovereignity can only exist in intelligent, orderly and laborious communities. It exists in the Free States, and here freemen practically believe in and uphold it. But an ignoral and digraded population of oligarchs, oppressors, and slave-breeders never were capable of exercising popular sovereignty, and consequently notes. oppressors, and slave-breeders never were capable of exercising popular sovereignty, and consequently nowhere could they ever have faith in it: barbarians generally mistrust civilization. Universal suffrage is not a failure in the villages and townships of the Free States, though it does fail on slave plantations, or among a so-called free population drilled and led by oligarchs.

Human institutions experience ups and downs—they have their luminous and their gloomy epochs. Ignorant and debased masses throw a shadow over universal suffrage and self-government; and only genuine

have their luminous and their gloomy epochs. Ignorant and debased masses throw a shadow over universal suffrage and self-government; and only genuine Freedom goes hand in hand with reason, knowledge, and morality. These, too, mutually reproduce each other. It is, therefore, easy to be understood how Freedom disappears from the Slave South, and is no more cherished or believed in.

Many consider the American institution of self-government as a new experiment; and European serviles and American slave oligarchs utter fearful forebodings that the experiment is already a failure. But the prophecy only expresses their desires. For this so-called experiment is but the natural, progressive development of man, and for this reason proves itself every day more and more successful in the Free States. The kingdoms and nations of the Old World are now diligently studying this experiment of Freedom, and trying to appropriate its beneficent results. Agents of European Governments uninterruptedly investigate the system of free communial schools, the manufactures, the inventions, the muti farious industrial and agricultural progress of the Free States. But no government sends at messengers to study out the condution of slave plantations, slave huts, or slave pens; for they know well that by the action of self-government and universal suffrage, qualitative and quantitative knowledge is more generally suread, and has reached a fair higher sal suffrage, qualitative and quantitative knowledge is more generally spread, and has reached a far higher grade in the American Free States than among all the militant oligarchs and knight-errants of slavery the

Apart from the interest which clings to the general subject of this work, it is rich in curious details of history, ethnology, and even philology, which cannot fail to attract the attention of intelligent readers, and to amply reward them for its perusal, however widely they may dissent from the reasoning of the author.

*What in common politics is called a 'party," "an expedient," never had even the sightest influence upon my convictions or action—events having furnished me more than one occasion to sacrifice to principle some leaves of my existence. I now use ny right of American citizenship in voting the "Republican" ticket, the tendencies and actions of that organization satisfying my convictions. But excepting some few personal friends, the leaders of the party, whether in this city, the State, or the Union, are scarcely known to me even by name.

VIRGIL'S ENEID; WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES. By HENRI S. FRIESE. 12mc pp. 598. D. Appleton & Co. A highly creditable offering to the cause of classical earning from the University of Michigan, in which in titution the editor is professor of the Latin language, The text of the edition is an accurate reprint of that o Jahn; the notes are selected from the best commenta tors on the Æneid, including Heyne, Wagner, Thiel, Forbiger, Ladewig, and Bryce; frequest references are made to the standard authorities on Latin grammar especially Andrews and Stoddard, Zumpt, Madvig, and shorn; while an admirable selection of illustrative cuts has been made from the best sources, giving a lively representation of ancient usages, arts, costumes utensils, and implements of war. This latter feature with the clear and elegant typography of the volume, entitles it to spe ial commendation, in addition to the sound and cultivated scholarship which is exhibited in

INTRODUCTORY COURSE OF NATURAL PHILOSO-PHY. By WILLIAM G. PECK, M. A. 12mo. pp. 480. A. S. Barnes & Burr.

The elementary work of M. Ganot, in which the ssential features of his celebrated larger treatise on Physics are presented in a reduced form, has been dopted as the basis of the present volume, although the author has aimed rather to preserve the spirit and method of the original, than to render it in a literal translation. The character of the work is strictly scientific, but the clearness of statement, and variety of illustration, which distinguish its contents, eminently adapt it for use as a text-book, or for popular reference. It is brought out in the neat typograp style, which we are glad to perceive, is more and more urgently insisted on as an e-sential feature of a good school book, with an excellent collection of engravings, that have been taken, by permission of M. Ganot, from the original.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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M. D. 8vo. pp 112. Hall. Clayton & Co.

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The New American Cyclopedia, Edited by George Ripley and
Charles A. Dana. Vol. X. Jerusalem—Macferrin. 3vo.
pp. 728, viii. D. Appleton & Co.
The Linton Family. By Sarah H. Bradford. 12mo. pp. 320.
Public Values of Co.
The Linton Family. By Sarah H. Bradford. 12mo. pp. 320.
Woods and Waters; or, the Saranacs and Racket. By Alfred B.
Street. 12mo. pp. 345. M. Doolady.

ART ITEMS.

-Mr. William Page, who, after an absence of nearly twelve years in Europe, the greater part of which he has spent in Rome, returned to New-York in the Per-sia on Wednesday, will probably make this city his sia on Wednesday, will probably make this city has future residence. Mr. Page brings with him from Italy, we learn, several pictures which he painted in Rome, and some copies of Titinn, which were regarded as marvels of reproduction when they were exhibited by the side of the originals from which they were copied. The last great work he completed in Rome was his painting of Moree sustained by Aaron and Hur. This picture, which had elicited the highest com-mendation from those who saw it in the artist's studie in Rome, was sent to the present exhibition of the Royal Academy of London; but at the same time there was a portrait of a lady by Mr. Page sent, and as the rules of the Academy exclude more than one picture by a foreign artist, the R. A.s took the portrait, which they hung out of sight, and the larger and better pic-ture was left. The "Moses" will probably arrive here in a few days, and will be exhibited to the public. There may be differences of opinion as to the merits of Mr. Page's historical compositions, but we believe he is generally conceded to be the greatest of living portrait painters. During the absence of Mr. George L. Brown, who is going to make studies of White Mountain scenery, Mr. Page will occupy his

-Mr. W. Schaus, who has been absent some three months in Europe, returned in the Persia on Wednesday. Mr. Schaus succeeded in picking up a considerable number of fine works of art of the modern French and German schools, which will be exhibited at his gallery in Broadway on their arrival.

studio, over the Crayon Art Gallery, corner of Broad-

-Mr. I. Crawford Thorn, son of the sculptor, who is now a pupil of Edouard Frere, near Paris, must be working very industriously, as he sends out a picture nearly every week. Most of them, however, are to fill orders which be carried from New-York. The last one received from him is at the Crayon Gallery, and indicates great improvement in his manner. It is called the "First Lesson," the subject of it being a young peasant girl teaching a young child to read Like his master, he paints his pictures directly from

-Mr. Gignoux is almost the sole representative of the whole brood of landscapists who nidify in the Tenth street studios, that remains at his easel. He Tenth street studies, that remains at the cases. The creates a cool atmosphere there by working on a large Alpine scene which he is painting to order.

—Mr. George L. Brown has completed his large picture representing a view of New-York and the Bay, and it is now on view at the Gallery corner of Broad-

way and Eighth street. The canvas is about ten feet by six, and the view, taken from the blaff in front of Mr. St ven's house, at Hoboken, takes in the whole scope of the vision from the neighborhood of Thirtieth street down toward Sandy Hook, including Jersey City, Long Island, and Staten Island. The time is midsummer, with the sun about an hour above the horizon, bursting through the vapors toat have surrounded him and the whole scene is filled with the glowing light which he sheds upon it. As a panoramic view of New-York, from the most comprehensive and picturesque point of observation, with the splendid show of commercial life and overflowing abandance which the bay and the river constantly present, the picture is admirable. It presents the great metropolis of the New World under its most favorable external aspects, and exhibits its exaberant commercial wealth and maritime greatness, with-out interfering with the grand features of natural beauty which are the characteristics of the scene. It is oifficult to give an actual view in which a busy city, with its spires and level lines of houses, forms th central object, and yet preserve the picturesque effect essential in a landscape composition. But Mr. Brown has done this admirably in his view of New-York, for though he has given with the accuracy of a photograph every prominent object com-prehended within the view, they are so subordinated to the general effect that their presence is hardly felt, though their absence would be at once perceived to be a blemish. The river is full of all manner of floating craft, ships, steamers, ferry boats, scows, rafts, aloops, yachts, river boats, and bulky sea-going clippers. Yet the broad stream flows on gradually toward the ceesn, and the eye follows along its placid bosom, wondering at the art by which so vast an expanse of water is represented on so limited a stretch of canvas. The has merit as a panoramic view of the great metrope lis, but its merits as a pure landscape are much greater. It is the largest and most ambitious picture that the artist has exhibited, and, we be lieve, is his first attempt to paint an A scape. To the eyes of New-Yorkers it will present scene of peculiar fascination, for there will they see all the star y pointing towers and "pleasure dor this Western Xanadu, basking and glistening in the effulgence of as brilliant a sunshine as ever lighted up the residences of men.

-The names of E. and of T. Frere are already familiar on this side of the Atlantic to the lovers of Art, and now another member of the same family presents his credentials to our admiration, in the shape of four pictures, which have been recently received here from Charles Frere is a son of the distinguished genre painter, Edonard Frere, and, judging from the works he has sent here, we should say he was entitled to take rank with his father in the same line of art which has rendered his name famous. One of our picture dealers has received four paintings from Mr. C. Frere, who has an ambition to be known on this side of the ocean. The subjects of two of them are similar to those which the elder Frere has rendered with such exquisite tenderness and skillful treatment, but the method of the yonnger artist is wholly different, and bears evidence of his naving been a pupil of Contare. One of them is an old persant siting in his lonely attic eating his soup, and the other a young peasant girl for ding her first in lant. These pictures are imbued with a tender feeling, and though the subjects are of the homeliest character, they appeal as forcibly to the heart as though they represented the sorrows of saints and heroes, because they contain that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. The other two pictures are equal in merit as indicating executive ability in the artist, but not so touching in sentiment. They are two out-door views, and are chiefly remarkable for their firish and the fine effect of light. What will strike the observer in these pictures of a young artist is the correctness of drawing and the scientious exactitude of their finish-qualities which. we regret to say, are so rarely seen in the productions of our own artists.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Committee	Leave.	For.	Date
Steamships.	New-York	Liverpool	Ape. I
Arnon.	New- I ork	tievre	Aug. 1
Furgos	Boston	Liverpeol	Aug. 2
Adriatic	New-York	Havre	Aog. 2
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Karnak	Boston	Galway	Aug. 2
Etua	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 8
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept.
Glasgow	New York	Liverpool	Bept
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	Sept.
Arabia	Hoston	Liverpool	Sept.
Vanderhilt	New-York	Havre	Sept
City of Baltimore	New-York	laverpool	Sept.
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Canada	Boston	Laverpool	Sept.1
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Glasgow	Liverpool	
North America	Liverpool	QuebesAug 0
Arabia		
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York Ang 15
	Southampton	
Nova Scotia	Liverpool	Quebec Aug 11
Airiea	Liverpool	New-York Aug 18
Jura	Liverpool	
	Galway	New-York Aug. 21
Fulton	Southampton	New York Aug. 22
North Reiton	Livermon	Onebed Aug 20
Canada	Liverpool	Boston Aug 20
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